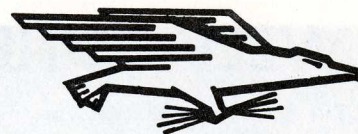


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U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, D.C.
20591

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CHRISTMAS MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDANT

To the men and women of the United States Coast Guard Reserve I should like to take the occasion of the holiday season to express my appreciation. See "CHRISTMAS" Page 2

Rights Of Employees Who Perform Duty In The Armed Forces

Commandant Instruction 12317.1 details the re-employment rights of personnel serving on active duty in the Armed Forces. It was written for the purpose of administering civilian employees of the Coast Guard and therefore was not distributed to Reserve units. In order to inform reservists of some of these rights, information has been extracted from the instruction and is reprinted herein. Attention is directed to the fact that most of the information provided below pertains only to Civil Service employees, although some pertains to all employees.

All Personnel.

Section 9 of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 459), provides that every employee who leaves a non-temporary position to serve on active duty in the armed forces has a right to return to his civilian job after he completes such duty; and that his employment status shall be the same as if he had never left the civilian position. Therefore, he is entitled to restoration to his civilian employment in the following order:

To the position to which promoted

while absent in the military service, or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay;

To the position last held, or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay; or

To the next best available position for which qualified.

Civil Service Personnel.

Although temporary and indefinite employees have no statutory restoration rights, the Civil Service Commission has established similar rights by regulation (see Sec. 353.801, CS Regs. for coverage and exceptions). After restoration to duty following military service, the employee *must* be retained in his position for a period of one year unless discharged for cause. A reduction-in-force is not "cause" for discharge, and if the employee is reached for release because of RIF the agency must place him in another job. An exception to this provision is that the retention period for a reservist after serving an initial period of active duty for training (see ** below) is six months rather than one year.

See "RIGHTS" Page 4

WELL DONE

The following reservists have been placed in the Retired Reserve under the provisions of Title 10, U. S. Code during the months of October and November. Their long and faithful service to the Coast Guard Reserve is most praiseworthy.

OCTOBER 1969

With Pay

CWO4 Robert THORN 39149

Without Pay

LTJG Byron T. FOSTER 40425

ENC Robert ARMSTRONG
2027 203

NOVEMBER 1969

With Pay

CAPT Henry B. DUNLAP 35833
CAPT Frank P. ISHMAEL, Jr. 35351
CAPT Daniel H. WILLIAMS 35239
CDR George O. PARKER 37249
CDR William E. HOWE 35323
CDR Thomas D. JUDSON 38189
CDR Nellie M. EASTBURN 90028
LCDR Herbert E. LUTZ 38945

Without Pay

CDR Donald L. SAVARY, Jr. 41538
CAPT Harold T. GIPE 36237
LTJG Arthur E. NEWCOMBE
38512
SKC Lawrence F. KING 2037 311
ENC Junius P. RAHN 2000 535

Changes In Reserve Officer Register

The January 1970 issue of the Register of Reserve Officers (CG-238) will restore those warrant officers selected prior to the January 1968 selection board to the precedence shown in the 31 December 1966 Register, excluding those officers who have been passed over for promotion.

Warrant officers listed in the January 1968 publication were inadvertently listed in order of specialty rather than by selection. Subsequent to 1968, Reserve Warrant Officer selection boards recommend Warrant Officer candidates for appointment by specialty. This is in keeping with the policies and procedures relating to active duty personnel.

TRAINING SHIPS MOVED

The major relocation of the Coast Guard Reserve's training ships is nearing completion.

On 22 October 1969 the USCGC TANAGER departed Yorktown, Va. for the journey to its new homeport in Alameda, California. En route to California, the TANAGER visited the Panama Canal Zone and spent a week-end in Acapulco, Mexico—a liberty port enjoyed by all hands.

Along with the shift of TANAGER to the west coast, the USCGC UNIMAK will be moved to Yorktown from Cape May, N. J. where she has been homeported since she became a Reserve Training Ship in October 1956. The move to Yorktown will serve to consolidate the location of east coast training ships and also to eliminate the ship handling problems involved in getting UNIMAK in and out of Cape May's small harbor—often a dangerous operation in the face of adverse wind and tide conditions.

After moving to Yorktown, UNIMAK's mission will include conducting two-week ACDUTRA cruises to provide afloat training for east coast ORTUAG personnel and to provide ship-board on-the-job training for the BM Class A School students along with her present mission of providing post-recruit-training for RL personnel.

TANAGER's new mission on the west coast will be threefold: To provide two-week ACDUTRA cruises for ORTUAG personnel from the western districts; provide post-recruit-training for RLs and RPs. In addition, TANAGER will conduct INACDUTRA cruises on weekends when scheduling and ship time permit.

"CHRISTMAS" from Page 1

tion for your outstanding contribution during the past year towards the successful accomplishment of our missions. Your loyal and wholehearted dedication to duty represents one of our most valuable assets. Both in peace and war you have served the Coast Guard and the Nation well. I am certain that we can continue to count on this same high standard of performance in the years ahead.

To all of you I send a "well done" along with my warmest wishes for a happy Christmas and a New Year crowded with achievement.

W. J. SMITH

Coast Guard History Corner

The early beginnings of World War II brought the Coast Guard into one of its major tasks during that war—the Greenland Patrol. Coast Guard operations in the far north had been carried out for many years before the war and the Coast Guard was well experienced in Arctic operations. The oceanographic and glaciological expeditions of "Iceberg" Smith had laid bare many of the mysteries of the Arctic and led to the development of many techniques necessary for ship operations in that forbidding area.

When Hitler's forces invaded Denmark, it became obvious that Greenland, the world's largest island and a *colony* of Denmark could easily fall into German control, thereby providing a base for Nazi air and sea operations against allied shipping.

To protect allied interests, rescue survivors, and carry out icebreaking operations the Northeast Greenland Patrol was organized in July 1941. The Cutters NORTHLAND, NORTH STAR and the venerable BEAR (then 55 years old) were assigned to the Patrol under the command of Commander (later to be Rear Admiral) Edward H. "Iceberg" SMITH. Commander SMITH's orders from the Chief of Naval Operations directed him to "do a little of everything—the Coast Guard is used to that".

The Northeast Greenland Patrol did just that—a little of everything: aerial reconnaissance, ice breaking, convoy escorting, rescuing survivors, building radio and weather stations, establishing aids to navigation, charting unexplored areas; as well as capturing Nazi weather stations and a large armed trawler. Their operations would fill a book—and such a book has been written: "Ice is Where You Find It" by Captain Charles W. THOMAS. It is highly recommended for anyone interested in Coast Guard operations in the polar regions.

To improve your knowledge of the Coast Guard's history, see if you can answer the following questions:

1. The first "buoys" in the United States were established about 1700-1725 in:
 - a. New York Harbor
 - b. Delaware Bay
 - c. Norfolk, Va.
2. The California Gold Rush of 1849 was one of the main reasons for cutters to be sent to the West Coast. The first cutter on the West Coast was the:

See "HISTORY" Page 4



THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

The New Year Season is traditionally a period of reflection on past events and resolution concerning the future. It is appropriate for us to reflect for a moment on our service and our activities in the Reserve.

In this context, I wish to consider with you the meaning of membership in the Reserve. Reservists assume duties and responsibilities in addition to those imposed upon other civilians. You serve the nation and your communities in a manner not required of citizens who have not assumed your obligation. You vote, you pay taxes, you work for the betterment of your local communities. These are duties which every responsible citizen assumes by reason of his citizenship; they are the obligations which accompany the privilege of citizenship. You have assumed the additional duty of preparing yourselves to serve in the defense of your country should the need arise. In doing so, you are serving a basic need of your nation and your community: you are helping to insure its continued survival.

Whatever your reason for assuming this obligation, it is imperative that you discharge it faithfully. To those thousands of Coast Guard Reservists who serve with devotion and competence, I wish to say keep up the good work. Facing the advent of 1970, let us resolve to increase our efforts toward our common goal of improving our readiness to serve our families, our communities, and our nation.

JOHN D. MC CUBBIN

WEARING YOUR UNIFORM

The wearing of the uniform with pride sets the Coast Guardsman apart from his civilian contemporaries and shows the civilian community that here is a man who serves his country, often at personal sacrifice. All members of the Coast Guard Reserve are reminded that

See "UNIFORM" Page 4



CDR Laura LAWRENCE is congratulated by ADM. W. J. SMITH, Commandant of the Coast Guard after she was awarded the Coast Guard Commendation Medal. CAPT A. E. CARLSON, USCG, who was also awarded the Coast Guard Commendation Medal at the time of his retirement is in the background.

SENIOR SPAR OFFICER RETIRES

CDR Laura F. LAWRENCE, senior SPAR officer on active duty in Coast Guard Headquarters since June 1961 was retired on 30 September 1969 during a ceremony held at Coast Guard Headquarters.

CDR LAWRENCE was born in North Carolina in 1911. She entered the Coast Guard and was commissioned an Ensign in 1943, after attending the Officer Candidate School in New London, Conn. On inactive duty for several years following World War II, she returned to active duty in 1952. Commander LAWRENCE was promoted to her present rank on 1 July 1964.

For her outstanding performance of duty while assigned to CG Headquarters, the Commandant awarded her the Coast Guard Commendation Medal. The citation below outlines the type of performance the Coast Guard came to expect from CDR LAWRENCE.

"For meritorious achievement in the performance of duties while serving as Staff Administrative Officer, Office of the Comptroller, United States Coast Guard Headquarters during the period October 1963 to September 1969. In responding to many special and significant assignments, Commander LAWRENCE has always exhibited the highest degree of initiative, dedication, and professional pride. Her outstanding efforts in coordinating and directing the

overall Savings Bond Program have resulted in a consistent rate of participation in excess of ninety-five percent, a remarkable accomplishment which has reflected great credit upon the Coast Guard. Serving as Senior SPAR Officer at Headquarters from June 1961 to September 1969, Commander LAWRENCE has represented the Coast Guard and its Woman's Reserve with dignity and great dedication in a wide range of liaison responsibilities. Her counsel to the Commandant and the Chief, Office of Personnel on all matters pertaining to women members of the Coast Guard and her effective service as a member of the Joint Services Uniform Board are held in particularly high regard. Commander LAWRENCE's sound judgement, perseverance, and unwavering devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Coast Guard".

RTC YORKTOWN HOSTS R & D CONFERENCE

The CG Reserve Training Center at Yorktown, Va. played host to the Coast Guard's annual Research and Development Conference on 8 and 9 October 1969.

See "CONFERENCE" Page 4

"RIGHTS" from Page 1

Conditions For Eligibility.

Employees are entitled to the restoration rights cited above under the following conditions:

Employee Inducted. An employee inducted for training and service is entitled to restoration when he:

Satisfactorily completes the training and service and receives a certificate to that effect; and

Applies for restoration within 90 days of release from the training and service or discharge from hospitalization continuing for no more than one year from release.

Employee Enlisted. An employee who enlists in the armed forces other than in a reserve component, is entitled to restoration when he:

Serves no more than 5 years provided that service in excess of 4 years is at the request and for the convenience of the Federal Government (plus additional service imposed pursuant to law);

Is released from service under honorable conditions; and

Applies for restoration within 90 days of release from service or discharge from hospitalization continuing for no more than 1 year after release.

Employee Ordered To Active Duty. An employee ordered to active duty (except for determination of physical fitness or for training), *voluntarily or not*, in the armed forces or the Public Health Service, is entitled to restoration when he:

Serves no more than 4 years (plus (a) additional service in which he was unable to obtain orders relieving him from active duty and (b) additional service under the conditions in section 9(g)(2)(b) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as amended); and

Applies for restoration within 90 days of release from active duty under honorable conditions or discharge from hospitalization continuing for no more than 1 year after release from active duty.

**** Employee Ordered To Initial Active Duty For Training.** An employee who is a member of a reserve component and is ordered to an initial period of active duty for training of no less than 3 consecutive months (release in less than 3 months for reasons beyond the employee's control does not affect his restoration rights) is entitled to restoration when he:

Is released from that active duty after satisfactory service; and

Applies for restoration within 31 days after that release or within the earlier of (i) 31 days after discharge from

hospitalization incident to that active duty or (ii) 1 year of his scheduled release from that duty.

Civil Service employees who are members of the Coast Guard Reserve may obtain additional details concerning the above from Civil Service Commission Bulletin 353-1 dated 18 September 1969.



RM2 Thomas ORNDORF, Jr., USCGR, accepts an Honor Certificate presented by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa. The presentation is being made by LCDR N. K. KULP, USCGR, Commanding Officer of Petty Officer ORNDORF's Reserve Unit, 03-83244 of Philadelphia, Pa. Petty Officer ORNDORF received the award in national competition sponsored by Freedoms Foundation for his essay on "Free Ballot—A Free Country".

"HISTORY" from Page 2

- a. Lawrence
- b. Harriet Lane
- c. McCulloch

3. The sinking of this ship led to the establishment of the International Ice Patrol:

- a. Lusitania
- b. Olympia
- c. Titanic

On a different aspect of Coast Guard history, the U. S. Naval Institute's 1970 calendar is devoted entirely to the Coast Guard and contains many excellent photographs and engravings. It is available from the United States Naval Institute, Annapolis, Maryland 21402. The calendar costs \$2.50 per copy. Maryland residents please add 4% sales tax.

"CONFERENCE" from Page 3

Presided over by RADM C. A. RICHMOND, Jr., USCG, Chief of Office of Research and Development in Headquarters, the conference discussed the Coast Guard's goals and requirements in many fields and formulated the necessary framework for a research and development program for the coming five-year period.

"UNIFORM" from Page 3

the uniform should be worn in such a way as to bring credit to the service and in keeping with its traditional dignity. However, the uniform must not be worn to borrow its inherent dignity to lend weight and significance to privately held convictions or public issues.

Accordingly, wearing of the uniform is prohibited under the following circumstances:

- a. In connection with political activities.
- b. In connection with private employment or commercial activities.
- c. While participating in marches, rallies, or any public demonstration unless sanctioned by competent Service authority.
- d. At any meeting sponsored by totalitarian, fascist, or communist organizations so designated by the Attorney General of the United States.
- e. While delivering public speeches or participating in interviews not sanctioned by competent Service authority.
- f. When wearing the uniform would tend to bring discredit upon the Armed Forces.

Wearing of the uniform by an inactive duty reservist is generally sanctioned only when the individual is under orders from competent authority or attending a military or quasi-military function. Reservists coming to Headquarters to visit or to look at their service record, etc. should not wear their uniforms unless they are under orders.

If in doubt, contact your Reserve Unit Commanding Officer, but remember, your uniform is a symbol of American integrity and devotion to duty.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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ADMIRAL W. J. SMITH
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. D. McCUBBIN
Chief, Office of Reserve

CWO H. M. KERN
Editor

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.

"Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles of interest to the Editor of RESERVIST for possible publication."